Vol. XXXV .... No. 10,665.

### WASHINGTON.

TRAVELING AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE. BECRETARY BRISTOW'S DETERMINATION-A COSTLY EXCURSION FOUR YEARS AGO.

THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- While Secretary Bristow is accomplishing so many reforms in his department, there is reason to believe that he will put a stop to the price that was prevalent under former administrations of contriving special missions, not bebe undertaken, but because favored officials desired to make pleasure trips at the expense of the Government. Of course there are many occasions when the personal attention of an experienced officer of the Treasury Department is required for the transaction of important business in distant parts of the United States or in Europe, but it is also true that very expensive journeys have been made when the ess could just as well have been transacted by

One of the most striking examples of these journeys undertaken almost solely for pleasure, occurred in the Summer of 1872. In March of that year Congress inserted in the Deficiency Appropriation bill a ection directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle all accounts for the services of workmen, laborers and mechanics, employed by the Government between the 25th of June, 1868, the date of the Eight-hour law, and the 19th of May, 1869, the date of the President's proclamation, which virtually put the law into operation, by paying them their full wages for eight hours' work, where it appeared that a reduction of pay had been made solely on account of the legal reduction of the hours of labor. Now there were certain cases on the Pacific coast where a reduction of 20 per cent was made in the wages of men employed by the Government, after June 25, 1868, in consequence of the reduction of the hours of labor, and all of the facts necessary to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust these accounts might have been sent to Washington by mail. But this was, apparently, too good an oppor-tunity for somebody to make a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast, to be lost, and so, it is reported on very trustworthy authority, Third Auditor Rutherford, and E. A. Paul, a fourth-class clerk in his office, L. S. Thomas, a clerk in the Second Controller's office, and a clerk in the Navy Department were detailed to go to San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, to ascertain the amount due to Government laborers at these points under the act and proclamation cited. The party was absent from Washington 62 days, and each person was paid, in addition to his regular salary, \$5 a day, and 10 cents a mile for the distance traveled. They went out by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and were 30 days in reaching San Franeisco. The expedition cost the Government as follows: Expenses of each, 62 days at \$5, \$310, or \$1,240 for the party; mileage of each, 7,904 miles, at 10 cents a mile, \$790 40, or \$3,161 60 for the party; total amount paid to each, \$1,100 40; to the whole party, \$1,401 60. This was in addition to their regular salary.

The result of the expedition was that the four men discovered that less than \$250 was due to labor-ers in San Francisco, and that nothing was due at Portland. One of the party had a small package to be delivered at the office in Washington and he might easily have brought it himself, but he forwarded it by express, and the charges on it amounted to \$27. Although the sum of money involved in this instance was a comparatively small one, the principle is the same as though these men had been sent on a two years' journey around the world for the combined purposes of recreation and to gather the materials for books of travel and popular lectures. One of the features of Secretary Bristow's administration has been that he has put his foot down on the little abuses in his department as well as upon the great ones, and it is not believed that the present will be a good season for such trips as has been described

AN UNCURRENT RUMOR DENIED. SECRETARY DELANO GIVES AUTHORITY FOR SAYING

HE DOES NOT INTEND TO RESIGN. Washington, June 6.—Secretary Delano has authorized the business manager of The Washington Daily Chronicle to make the following denial of a rumor which no one else has heard within the past few

weeks:

A rumor was circulated on the streets of Washington and in the Departments yesterday, alleging that Secretary Delano had resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July next, and that ex-Senator Scott of Pennsylvania had been appointed to fill the vacancy. We are authorized from the highest source to say that this rumor has not the slightest foundation in fact. The report, like many of its predecessors, was started by parties who have failed to be able to use the Secretary in furtherance of their personal interests, and who adopted this means of securing satisfaction. It is certain that the President is satisfied with Mr. Delano's administration of the affairs of the Department of the Interior, and that the Secretary does not at present contemplate retiring from the position.

The President's "satisfaction" with Mr. Delano's administration is such that the only thing which induces him to retain his present Secretary of the Interior is his disinclination to set one of his constitutional advisers adrift while he is under fire from the newspapers.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE MISSING TREASURY PACKAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875. There are as yet no developments concerning

the package of money missing from the Treasury Department. The detectives seem satisfied that the money will altimately be recovered, and so does Treasurer Spinner. clew to it. The Secret Service men publicly express no theories upon the subject of the loss, but from certain evidences it is believed they are not satisfied that the thief was an employé of the Treasury, but think the robbery was accomplished by some outsider who had access to the cash-room on the TROUBLE ANTICIPATED BETWEEN THE INDIANS

AND BLACK HILLS ADVENTURERS. As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to their possession of the Black Hills has proved to be a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied. whites who may enter their country for the purpose of seeking for gold. It is estimated that the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, about half of them armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. The Government meantime will endeavor to prevent adventures from going to that country, still having some hope, through the medium of commissions, to effect a treaty with the sioux. A letter has been received here giving an account of a trip in May, undertaken by a party of the 1st United States Infantry, through the Indian country. It having been reported that three log cabins had been erected last Fall by miners, as relay houses on their route to the Black Hills on Okiemdoha Creek, a tributary of the White River, and about 140 miles from Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, the party was sent out to destroy the cabins. They failed to find any, the report having proved to be false, and put into circulation by the Indians.

BENATOR MORTON UNWILLING TO DISCUSS THE

PRESIDENTS THIRD TERM LETTER. Senator Morton arrived here last night. His ealth has greatly improved, and he talks in a very cheerful manner upon all subjects except those of a po-titical character. Upon these topics he is remarkably

silent. This evening, when his attention was called to the recent editorial article in The Indianapolis Journal taking strong grounds against a Presidential third term. and which has generally been thought to be a reflection of his views upon that question, the Senator said, addressing The Thirtyse correspondent, "I am no more responsible for what appears in the columns of The Indianapolis Journal than you are." Mr. Morton declined to a responsible to the same of the Indianapolis Journal than you are."

dianapolis Journal than you are." Mr. Morton de-elined to express an opinion on the President's third term letter, and begged to be excussed from giving ex-pression to his views on the political situation gen-erally. He should, he said, adhere to this determination until the contest for the next Presidency fully sets in, or he would willingly give utterance to his opinions through The Tribuxe at this early day. TARIFF DECISIONS. The Treasury Department has instructed the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis that the proper rate of duty on wool guipure lace is 50 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. It is announced that tamarinds under the free list include only the article in its natural condition. If preserved in sugar or molasses they are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in Sched-

Fish caught from the inland lakes or the Canadian triuntaries thereof are not free under the Treaty of Washington; but when imported and entered in good faith for immediate consumption fresh fish, are free under the tariff rules; if salted and packed after importation, they are liable to duty at the rate of 50 cents per 100 cents. RUMORS CONCERNING GENS. MEIGS AND MC

DOWELL. There is a report, which, however, is not officially confirmed, that Quartermaster-General Meigs having been assigned to special duty, with his brevet rank of Major-General, will be placed in command of the Department of the South with headquarters at Louis-ville, and that Gen. McDowell will then go to Europe on leave, and upon his return will be placed upon the re-tired list.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875. The Secretary of State has been officially informed that by the royal decree of the Netherlands Government, H. C. Vanderhoumen has at his own request been relieved as Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition and Baron W. G. Bronster Vanderzyp appointed in his place. The W. G. Bronster vancersyp appointed in Scholm that the Rigsdag has appropriated \$93,500 in gold, the full amount asked for, to defray the expenses of taking part in the Centennial Exhibition. Mahlon Chance, Consul at Nassau, New-Providence, writes that the people of the Bahamas are making vigorous efforts to be represented at the Exhibition.

surer as security for National Bank circulation is \$378, 938,900; the amount held for public deposit is \$15,917, 200. The National Bank circulation outstanding amount 200. The National Bank circulation outstanding anomalies \$350,780,279, of which \$2,456,000 are in National gold bank notes. The National bank notes received for redemption during last week amounted to \$5,438,971, and the United states notes sent to banks to \$2,908,157; the fractional currency receipts were \$695,100.

The Postmaster-General has received information from

Mr. James, Postmaster at New-York, that the mail ar rived there Friday night one hour earlier than under the old arrangement. The mail for this city came in Satur-day over the limited express, and arrived here au hour earlier than usual. So far, the new arrangement proves

At the Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Associa tion, at their meeting yesterday, instructions were given for such repairs at the Mount Vernon estate as are abso-lutely necessary. A resolution was passed expressing the satisfaction of the Conneil at the general condition of

The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the finding of the Commission appointed to investigate the charges preferred by W. E. Sawyer against Major Wilbur, an examiner in the Patent Office, of malfeasance in office, and dismissed the case against him.

#### THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

A COMPLETE AND EARLY FAILURE PRE-

GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE STRIKE IN THE ANTHRA-CITE REGION WILL END WITHIN A FORTNIGHT-THE RAIDERS' ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF AT MA-HANOY CITY NOT PREMEDITATED-WHY THE STRIKE DID NOT END LONG AGO-DESPERATE PLANS OF THE LEADERS-THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS STILL NEEDED.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 6 .- It is the general belief among coal operators and other well-informed citizens that the miners' strike will end within a fortnight at ent week. The final surrender of the men will not be simultaneous, but one colliery after another will find hands enough who are ready to abandon the Union to the neighborhood of Mahanoy City started with a few dozen men who volunteered to go to work at the reduced rate. The leaders of the strikers—shrewd men, who have carefully studied all the points in the desperate game they are playing-saw at once that unless they could stop those collicries their position would be speedily undermined. With a celerity and sccresy which would have done credit to an able general, they rallied a force of over thousand men. The men were gathered topoint of attack, and received reinforcements at every village along the line of march. Their plan was to make a raid upon all the working collieries, drive off the "blacklegs," and so intimidate them they would not dare to resume work. The attack upon the Sherift's posse in Mahanoy City was not premediated. The strikers hoped to do their work so rapidly that the officers of the law would not have a chance to interfere, but Sheriff Werner was a match for them in the quickness of his movements. Alarmed at the consequence of the collision, the rioters have ventured no further demonstrations. Their raid was disastrous for their cause. It brought out the military, and now the men who want to terminate the strike a ave the protection of the troops, and feel secure in going to work. As soon as not the power to enforce obedience, and cannot prevent the working of collieries on the new basis of wages, the strike will lose its only remaining cohesive force—the power of terrorism—and will speedily tumble into power of terrorsm-and win specially tuning in pieces. To-morrow the following collieries, including all those that were stopped by the raiders on Thursday, will be at work at the wages offered by the operators last

January:

The East Mahanoy and Elwood, at Mahanoy City, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company: five collicries at the same place, operated by individuals; the West Skenandoah, at Shenandoah; all the mines in the Shamokin District west of Excelsior No. 4: the Calmia, Lincoln, East Franklin, and West End, in the lower coal field west of Pottsville; and the Eagle Hill, between here and Tamaqua.

The whole of the Schuykill region will thus be dotted with westing calleries. To protect them the assistance

with working collieries. To protect them the assistance of troops will be needed until the strike is definitely abandoned. Seven companies of the 7th Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard and one of the 8th Regiment are now on duty; two companies are at Mahanoy City, one at Shamokin, and five at Shenandoah. The 8th Regiment company is from Harrisburg, and will be ordered home to-morrow; all the others are from the mining towns in this vicinity, two being from Pottsville, one from St. Clair, one from Girardville, one from their ranks are many miners who obeyed the call with as much alacrity as any of their comrades. The officer in command is Gen. Sigfried of this place, who sensibly dispenses with the fuss and feathers which make most militia movements ridiculous. He dispenses with a staff, and conducts the campaign with as little parade as possible. As the strike nears its inevitable end the different nationalities among the miners begin to dis-agree. The pugnacious Irishmen want to keep up the ontest. They organize the raids and create all the disturbances. Most of the leaders in the Association are Welsh, and they also counsel holding out, because they fear that a surrender will break up the organization and lose them their positions. The majority of the Welsh are, however, in favor of going to work, and with them are the Germans, English, and Scotch miners. Probably three-fourths of all the miners engaged in the strikwould have been willing to go into the mines a month ago, but the more violent Irishmen, of the class that ac cumulates no property and have nothing to lose by re maining idle if they can only keep alive, intimidated the whole body, and prevented any concert of action among

the thriity and sensible miners.

The loss to Schuylkill County alone from the five nonths' suspension of all mining operations is estimated at \$10,000,000, of which sum the men lose \$5,000,000 in wages. If they should carry their point, they could not proposed new wages in four years; but, as they will certainly be defeated, the whole offithis vast sum will be a total loss to them. The last scheme of the leading NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

strikers is to have the men in the Luzerne and Lehigh regions go to work at the reduced rates and divide their wages with their idle brethren in the Schuyikili region, to enable the latter to keep up the strike, the purpose being to attack the operators in detail as soon as the victory is won in this county. The men in the other regions would strike again and be assisted in their turn by the Schuyikili miners. It is an impracticable plan, born of desperation. The Lehigh and Luzerne men are all too much impoverished to be willing to give away any part of their earnings when they begin to work again. To seriously suggest such a project, as was done at the Council at Shenandoah on Friday, is to confess that the strike is without justification. It was pretended at first that the reduced wages offered were not sufficient for a miner to support his family upon, but now it is proposed that a portion of the strikers shall take care of themselves, besides thousands of idie comrades, upon the same wages. I visited Mahanoy City yesterday, and found the people still rather nervous over the inroad of the army of raiders, but satisfied that there would be no trouble if the troops remained until work was resumed. If they should be withdrawn in the present temper of the strikers, they feared all sorts of direful consequences, even to the destruction of the collicros and the burning of the town. The same sentiment was expressed at Shenandoah. At St. Clair, a considerable village between Mahanoy and Pottsville, the same apprehension is felt at the withdrawal of a military company belonging to the place, which has been sent to Shanokin. The citizens would have felt safer if it had been kept at home.

DELINQUENT COUNTY TREASURERS.

THE TAXES DUE FROM TWO COUNTIES PAID. THE ACCOUNTS OF RENSSELAER AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES SETTLED-EXCUSES AND PROMISES MADE BY THE TREASURERS OF OTHER COUNTIES THE AFFIDAVITS UPON WHICH ARRESTS ARE TO BE MADE NOT YET COMPLETED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
ALBANY, June 6.—Of the delinquent County Treasurers named in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatch recently, only two have settled with the Controller since that publication, Mr. Hotchkin of Rensselaer County, and Mr. Fonda of Dutchess County, having advanced the amounts due from them upon the day they saw the publication. Their ready compliance at that time, however, did not save them from the service of the complaint upon them and the payment of a fee of \$25. Most of the other Treasurers have forwarded excuses for their non-compliance, and it is to be observed that nearly all of them argue that the custom heretofore has always been to hold the money several weeks and even months over the time named by law for its payment to the Controller. Mr. Holmes Odell of Westchester County has sent word to the Holmes Odell of Westchester County has a comprises the amount charged against him in the district recently annexed to New-York City, and is really in possession of the Controller of New-York City. The bank at Water town, Jefferson County, which contained the deposits of the freasurer of that county, has failed, and he has forwarded a statement to that effect. In the matter of the Livingston County Treasurer, John Shepperd, a letter has been received from Assemblyman James Faulkner Bristol of Tompkins County, who so calmly informed the Controller that he would send the money on if the State actually needed it, although it would press him so what, has not been heard from since the publication. Lather H. Conklin of Oswego County, wh tion. Luther H. Conklin of Oswego County, who was reported to be going to New-York to borrow the money, now sends word that he went there in obedience to a request of the Supervisors of his County to obtain a lonn of \$29,000, and promises to forward the amount charged against him 685,970 at an early day. In all the cases of service of summons, a fee of \$25 is charged, and no sums are accepted in payment of the taxes overdue until this amount of costs has also been paid. The Deputy Attorney-General has not yet concluded the affidavits on which to arrest those Treasurers still remaining delinquent, as he has been summoned to New-York City on legal business.

(For other reports, see Third Page).

### SUICIDE AND INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS-SELF-DESTRUCTION DURING INSANITY DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, June 6.-The Court of Appeals f Maryland, sitting at Annapolis, has decided the case of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company agt. Magdalena Peters, under an appeal of the Company from a decision of the lower Court. The Company defends its action under the clause in the policy which makes it void "If the assured shall die by his own hand or act." The Court says it is now too well settled to admit of question, that the clause is not to be construed as comprehending every possible case in which life is taken by the person's own zens that the miners' strike will end within a fortnight at furthest, and that probably it will not outlast the preswithin the meaning and intention of the clause. Thus, if, by inadvertence or accident a person shoots himself or tears a bandage from a wound and bleeds to death, in the litteral sense of the term he dies by his own act; yet all the decisions agree that a reasonable construction of the provise, according to the plain and obvious intention of the parties, would exclude sheh party from its operation. The act of self-destruction in this case was by hanging, and the Court instructed the jury that the clause in question would not prove a recovery, if they found from the evidence that the deceased killed himself in a fit of insanity which overpowered his consciousness, reason and will, and he acted from a mere blind and uncrontrollable impulse, and that after they are satisfied he died by his own hand, it becomes the duty of the plaintiff on her part to offer proof sufficient to prevent the operation of the clause; and she does not comply with such exigency by proof merely that he was insanse when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition at the precise time when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition at the precise time when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition at the precise time when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition. The found is a precise than is found in any of the American authorities to which have more explicitly and more favorably for the insurer than is found in any of the American authorities to which they have referred, or to which their attention has been called in argument. The court says, in effect, that when the act of self-destruction is done during insanity it is a death by accident. The judges have examined the record in the case, and cannot say that there was no evidence legally sufficient to authorize a jury to infer and find that the decreased killed himself in a it of insanity. The judgment of the court below (the Court of Common Pleas of Ealtimore), which found for the plaintiff (Magdalena Peters), was affirmed.

# A NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

The new steamship Somerset, of the Great Western line, for Bristol, England, has just been completed by the managing owners, Messrs, Mark, Witwill & Son, of Bristol. This is the fourth steamer they have built and placed in this trade, in which they made their first venture with the Arragon in the Spring of 1871. The Somerset has been constructed especially for this route, and is of 2,000 tons register, 292 feet in length, 35 route, and is of 2,000 tons register, 292 feet in length, 35 feet 6 inches in breadth, 25 feet depth, being of iron of unusual strength, double plated on her top sides for 190 feet. The saloon is 66 feet in length, havariously fitted up, the sales being paneled of highly polished wood of various kinds. The accommodations for intermediate and steerage passengers are of a superior character, special regard being pand to ventilation. There are two compound surface-condensing engines, having cylinders of 75 inches and 45 inches in diameter, stroke 45 inches, and capable of being worked up to 1,200 horse power. Capt. Western of the Arragon will command her, and the agent in New-York is Mr. W. D. Morgan, No. 70 South-St., long and most favorably known in the shipping trade of that city.—[Bristol Daily Post, May 21, 1875.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING HIS

BALTIMORE, June 6 .- Henry S. Schreiner of Savannah, Ga., was arrested in this city Friday on a tele-gram received by the Marshal of the Police of Baltimore from the Chief of Police of Savannah, charging him with kidnapping his own children, respectively four and six years of age. After investigating the case Marshal Gray released Mr. Schreiner with the children. Yesterday morning the children, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out in the City Court by a law firm of this city, acting as coursel for the grandfather of the children, who wished to detain them, were brought before Chief Judge wished to detain them, were brought before Chief Judge Brown, and after a hearing were remanded in the custody of the father. Mr. Schreiner, on leaving the Court, was again arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace. They were again released, after which, protected by city officials, the father went to Locust Point and sailed for Europe, with his children, on the steamer Braunschwig. From the evidence it seems that the grandparents, who reside in Savannah, were opposed to the father taking his children with him to Europe, and through the telegraph and writ of habeas corpus, and Bautimore lawyers, attempted their delay. The case is a novel and important one.

Michel Caromanti, the Italian charged with the stabbing of Herman H. Pardee, a liquor dealer, at No. 19 Hamilton-ave., on the night of May 16, was arraigned before Justice Delmar, in Brocklyn, on Saturday, and committed for examination. He admitted that he was present during the afray, but denied that he had

# THE INDIAN DEPUTATION.

FAREWELL WORDS TO COMMISSIONER SMITH.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER SMITH-HE DE-CLINES TO PAY CERTAIN INTERPRETERS, AND CALLS THEM MISCHIEF-MAKERS-THE INDIANS DISSATISFIED WITH THE RESULT OF THEIR MIS-SION-PROMISES TO URGE THEIP PROPLE TO AC-CEPT THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Indians called at the Interior Department yesterday morning to say good-bye to the Commissioner, when a short interview took place, after which they left to prepare for their journey home, the Cheyenne River Indians going by way of New-York. The agents return with them, though it is understood that the resignation of Agent Saville is at the disposal of the Department. The following is the substance of the interview with Commissioner Smith: Commissioner—I understand that some of the young

men want to speak this morning, and I would be glad to

hear anything they have to say.

Red Cloud-My friend, we are going home to-day, and

the young men you see here want to shake hands with you and bid you good-bye. We came also to ask about something we have not heard about. I would like to ask about the pay for those who came with me-the interpreters and all the Indians.

Commissioner-They have not come by the wish of any body but themselves, so far as I know, and they have been sources of mischief and trouble ever since they came here. They got you to insist on going to the Washington House, and they got some of you to go there after I had told you it was not a proper place for you. They have led you into bad practices since you have been here. Now they have the impudence to come and askine to pay them for that sort of service, and I leave it to you to judge whether I had better do it or not. That is all

that is to be said on that subject.

Little Wound—You tell the truth when you say that you did not invite the interpreters to come along with the Indians. We have heard that before, but if we had come only with the three interpreters belonging to our dele we said. We invited these three to come in order to be myself, I am not influenced by these men. They wanted ceived them, and between the two they are falling to the ground. They blame us for not getting paid. We came to go home with horses, equipments, and guns, so that our people would receive us gladly. If we go home with-out anything of this kind, when we arrive there the peo-

The Commissioner-I would not give you guns if I could. If I could give you horses and saddles I would, but I have no power about it. I cannot do it, so it is not worth while for me to encourage you in any way to exters. In the first place they are not interpreters at all. The best of them, Todd Randall, when he came to interpret for Red Cloud, broke down, and Red Cloud had to to you as an interpreter, was employed by me. He could interpret; he is a good interpreter, but he likes whisky so well that he broke down. He got drunk that I could not see him for several days. I dall will also be paid; he came at my request. But those other men, who have deceived you, who have kept no claim for anything, and they may be thankful that been done here-men who will do all they can to defeat grace in Washington! What do you want of them when you get home! Now this is plain talk to are than that we should deceive one another. Now, I want to say a word to Sitting Bull. I have heard with great pleasure of your conduct, and of the conduct of one from your agent and from the military officer at the Agency of the great service you have rendered the Gov and true man-a friend to your own people and to the whites. Your good conduct has been reported to the President, and I am instructed by him to give you a token

of his regard. Little Wound-My friend, I want to speak to you about another matter. These things I have heard to-day do not please me, but I shall let it go by, and I want to say a few words to you. When I came here you gave me some advice

to get, but I hope you will be able to distinguish between this permise that we will try to get this money, and the promise that we will try to get this money, and the promise that we will give you the money; those are two different thangs.

Sitting isulf—I had said I would go home without speaking, but I have concluded to say a few words. The young men slot so have their opinion about matters which are spoken of here, as well as the chiefs, and I brought these young men here so that they may consider whatever questions come up. Although I have said nothing, I have taken into my ears everything that has been said. These two men who did our business for us did not tell you their own opinions, but the opinions of all the people, and they tell you the opinion of our delegation. You have told them since they have been here of the wish of the President; also the words of the Secretary of the Interior and yourself. You have heard one of the chiefs say that he would agree to it. I am of the same opinion, and when I go home I will see my people and get them to agree to it. When the chiefs consider anything that is for their good and the happiness of their people in the future, they try to do the best they can. I should have been glad to have taken the news home that we had accomplished our business. The people that are left at home, and the chiefs, are waiting to hear what their chiefs have done in washington, and when I go home I think they will give you an answer. I think they will assent. I would like to have them say yes. When I-go out of this building to-day, I would like the agent to take me straight home without stopping at any other place.

Commissioner—I want to speak to those young men

assell. I would like the agent to take me straight home without stopping at any other place.

Commissioner—I want to speak to those young men about those half Indian men and half white men—I am sorry they are white at all—who live among you. When you find one disposed to be a mischlef-maker, ready to come between you and your agent and between you and your Great Father, you may be pretty sure he is your worst enemy, and the less you submit your affairs to him, or pay any attention to what he says, the better it will be for you. I hope that when you report to your people what the Great Father wants done about hunting privileges, about Wyoming, and the Black Hills, that they will see that he is your Good Father and wants to do the best thing for them.

Bed Cloud—Six of my young men have remained four days at the Washington House, and one all the time, wherever white men cat they expect to pay for it. The bills will amount to less than \$100.

commissioner—The proprietor of that house knew very well that I did not want you to go there, yet he has tried from the day you came to get you there. Some of you he has actually forced to go.

The Commissioner made other reflections upon the proprietor of this hotel, which called forth the remark from Red Cloud that he was afraid he the Commissioner) was prejudiced against the man, and Mr. Smith answered, "Weil, I am slightly."

Scalp Face then spoke to Red Cloud as follows: "I told you just how that matter would be when we commenced it. We came here with divided councils. We have accomplished nothing, and we have no one to blame but ourseives. The Red Cloud Agent is a good man; he is a brave, true man. We tried to break him down, but we could not. He is the man we ought to take back with us and keep. We have tried him. I am a young man, and have suffered a great deal in my efforts to protect the Agency.

The union Indians here from the Cheyenne River Agency, with Mal, Ringham and Win. Fielder as interpreter, called on Commissioner Smith at 2 o'clock yesterday to say good-by

day to say good-bye, and took occasion to complain considerably about the failure of the Government to do anything for them since their arrival here. Their talk indicated considerable dissatisfaction and dissust, and a desire to return home again. The Commissioner complimented them on their excellent behavior generally, and they retorted by saying that the Indians that did the best got treated the worst by the Government. Tall Man Dan said that if he had learned to He like Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, he would have fared better. Lone Horn pointed to Mrs. Kelly, who was sitting in the room, saying: "That hady that sits over there our people once did a wrong to her that we can never pay her for. If you can pay her for us, I wish you would." Mrs. Kelly's husband and little daughter were killed by the Sioux, and herself taken captive a few years ago while crossing the Plains. After a hand-shaking the Indians left to return home by the way of New York. The President has presented Sitting Bull with a fine rife, nicely mounted and enclosed in a leather case. On the brass mounting surrounding the lock is engraved: "Sitting Bull, from the President, for Bravery and Friendship." The Cheyenne Indians requested the Commissioner to ap-

point the Rev. S. D. Himman and the Rev. J. P. Newman commissioners to go out and aid in negotiating the Black Hills matter.

THE DEPUTATION IN NEW-YORK.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF THE SIGUX FROM THEIR VISIT TO WASHINGTON-RELUCTANCE TO GIVE UP ANY PART OF THEIR COUNTRY-THE STAY IN NEW-YORK TO BE GIVEN TO SIGHT-SEEING-APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

The members of the deputation of the Cheyenne River Sioux, who have been in Washington onsulting with the Government authorities in regard to the sale of a part of their reservation, arrived in this Hotel. The party consists of H. W. Bingham, in charge of the Cheyenne River Agency, with his wife, William Fielder, interpreter, J. D. MacNaughton, Secre-tary, Lone Horn, Long Mandan, White Swan, Charger, Rattling Ribs, Spotted Eik, Buil Eagle, Red Skirt, and Duck. Without exception, the Indians are large, well-built men, and in their varied garb attracted much attention about the hotel. Lone Horn, who is an older man than the others, is the great chief of the Sioux, all the others visiting Washington being subordinate him. White Swan is a warrior of considerable note in the tribe, and boasts of an ancestry that has always been upon the war-path. In proof of his prowess, he wore at his belt during during the day a long string of scalps which he had taken in various excursions. The party will remain in the city two or three days, and during this time it is proposed to show three days, and during this time it is proposed to show them as much of New-York as possible. Last evening a number of them, in company with Mr. Fielder and the Hon. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," to whom a number of the warriors were known, visited Gilmore's Garden. They were much surprised with what they saw there, but highly pleased. The programme for their amuse ment to-day has not been arranged.

The agent, Mr. Bingham, was unable last evening to see any one. Mr. Fielder, the interpreter, said: "The deputation have asked the President to appoint the Rev. Dr. Newman of Washington and the Rev. Mr. Hinmau of Dakota upon the commission to negotiate for the sale of the Black Hills property. They think well of the President's reception, and left Washington promising him to lay his words before their people, and to do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory agreement. They think a great deal of their country, and are very loath to leave it. They feel, though that they must give it up, and having entire confidence in those they have met, will leave every thing to the Government, trusting that they will be paid what is right. The proposition is now made to cede to the Government all the ands between the forks of the Cheyenne River, a beautiful, well watered country, and in this matter the Indians are especially anxious that the Rev. Dr. Newman and the Rev. Mr. Hinman shall be placed upon the commission. They have been much pleased with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, also with President Grant, but are not disposed to look favorably upon Congress as a body. The members of the other Indian deputations have returned to their reservations would have been no trouble in settling up the business had it not been for outside interference. This party from the Black Hills has never before been within the bounds of civilization, and it is the desire of the Government to show them as much of the country as possible before their return, and the visit to New-York will be devoted entirely to sight-seeing. Thus far they have been much pleased with the attention shown them.

Major Saville, who had in charge Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and their party, who have returned West, was also at the Grand Central Hotel with his wife yesterday, but they went last evening to Port Chester upon a visit for a few days. The Rev. S. P. Hinman of the Santee Agency was also at the hotel yesterday.

## THE TRADESMEN'S BANK ROBBED.

TRUSTED EMPLOYEE DISAPPEARS WITH SEVERAL CHECKS-THE LOSS TO THE BANK OVER \$3,000. Dennis Dovle, who was employed by the Tradesmen's Bank, at No. 291 Broadway, disappeared on Friday last with between \$3,000 and \$4,000 of the bank's money, and has not since been seen. Doyle was hired by the bank-of which Richard Berry is Presidentfour years ago as a collector. He had been from time to time intrusted with small drafts upon suburban banks and those in this city for collection. He had seemed and those in this city for conceron. He had seems faithful and trustworthy, and this year was promoted to the position of superintendent of the building. On Friday, Doyle was given a large number of checks and notes that were to be certified, amounting in value to over \$30,000. He was also banded a number of small room lay a check for \$2,300 upon a bank near by, which room lay a check for \$2,300 upon a data hear by, where was ready for collection. Doyle took this check without being ordered to do so by anybody, and went out. When Mr. Berry, the President, heard that Doyle had taken this check he felt a little uneasy, but as Doyle had been with the bank for four years, and often had been intrusted with much larger sums, he hardly suspected him

trusted with much larger sums, he hardly suspected him of dishonesty.

Three o'clock came, and nothing had been seen nor heard of Doyle. Later in the afternoon Mr. Berry sent messengers in various directions to hunt up the missing man, and the bank was kept open until late in the evening, but to no purpose. Mr. Berry informed Capt. Caffrey of the Leonard-st. Police of his loss, and said that he feared that Doyle had been robbed and perhaps murdered. It was ascertained that Doyle had been in the habit of drinking too much liquor occasionally, and the police expressed the opinion that he had gone on a long debauch with the money. Detectives were put at work, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man.

a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man.

Doyle lived in the building on the opposite side of Broadway from the bank, and was the janitor of that building. He was a married man, and his sister-in-law lived with him and assisted in taking care of the building. On Saturday this woman was questioned as to the time when she saw Doyle last. She said that he had been in the building about 3 o'clock on Friday. She was scrubing in the basement and he spoke to her. She afterward found a pocketbook in one of the closets which Doyle had carried. In it were found the \$30,000 in checks avalentees which were of no use to Doyle. There were, Doyle had carried. In it were found the \$30,000 in checks and notes which were of no use to Doyle. There were, however, none of the checks that he had been sent to collect money on. Mr. Berry thought it very strange that Doyle's sister-in-law had not returned the papers sooner, and it was believed that she knew more than she was willing to admit. Superintendent Walling expects to arrest Doyle soon.

Boston, June 6 .- The twenty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union begins in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall tomorrow, the meetings to continue daily until Friday The Reception Committee of the Union in Boston and the vicinity have arranged to entertain the delegate very handsomely. The delegates are quartered at the Revere House, and this morning a carriage ride was arranged for the guests to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and other prominent places. Hill Reservoir and other prominent places. To-morrow morning the business session will be opened with prayer by the Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., and after the opening exercises have ended, an adjournment will be held, to enjoy the hospitalities of the New-England Franklin Club. On Tuesday evening the delegates will visit the Howard Athenaum. An invitation has also been extended by Mr. Arthur Cheney to visit the Globe Theater and witness the performance of "Evangeline" on any evening, as they may select. On Wednesday the delegates will become the guests of the city and will take a sail down the harbor. The crowning event of the week will occur on Thursday evening, when the Boston Union will give their guessis a reception, ball and banquet at Odd Fellows' Hail. On Friday the session will close with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

THE RIGHT TO SEIZE THE BOOKS OF DISTIL-LERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- In the United States District Court, before Judge Blodgett, the question of the lovernment seizing the books and papers of those persons whose distilleries have been seized on the charge of defrauding the revenue, was argued yesterday. defrauding the revenue, was argued yesterday. The defendants were represented by the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Sidney Smith, Leonard Swett, and Edmund Jassen, and the prosecution by District Attorney Wirt Dexter and others. The Government claims that these books and papers are a part of the personal property of distilleries, and are therefore liable to seizure and forfeiture. The defense claimed, on the other hand, that books and papers are private property, and exempt under the law, they not being compelled to furnish evidence for their own conviction. Mr. Carpenter closed for the defense yesterday afternoon, when the Judge took the matter under advisement.

A TRENTON POLICEMAN FATALLY WOUNDED. TRENTON, N. J., June 6.-Last night, at a late hour. Policeman Reupp was shot and fatally wounded by a desperado named James Keenan. Several roughs by a desperado named James Keenan. Several roughs were conducting themselves in a boisterous manner, and Reupp, with Officer Hartman, attempted to arrest them, when Keenan drew a pistol and fired at Reupp, inflicting a mortal wound, the builet entering the abdomen and taking a downward course. The ball was probed for without success. Keenan, who refuses to say anything about the affair, was remanded to jail. He is one of the most desperate characters in the city. At 6 o'clock this evening Reupp was sinking, and the doctors say that he cannot live. They have been unable to find the builet. He has a wife and four children. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH TOPICS.

GEN. JOVELLAR TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE CENTER-KING ALFONSO NOT TO MARRY A GER-MAN PRINCESS. MADRID, June 6, 1875.

Gen. Jovellar, formerly Captain-General of of the Center.

The rumors which have, for some time, been in ei tion of the coming marriage of King Alfonso with a Ger-man Princess, and of the Countess Girganti with a Bavarian Prince, are unfounded.

# AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK TO BE INVITED TO A LONDON BANQUET-AGREEMENT BETWEEN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The corporation of London has resolved to invite the Mayor of New-York to the International Ban-quet which is to be held next month in the Guidhall. The representatives of the Liverpool transatiantie steamship companies have come to an agreement in re gard to rates of freight and passage fares.

# THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

ELECTION OF M. BOURGOING DECLARED INVALID BY A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

Paris, June 6, 1875. The Committee of the Assembly, to which the subject was referred, has decided that the election to the Assembly of M. Bourgoing, Bonapartist, in the De partment of the Nièvre, is invalid.

#### RACING IN FRANCE. THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS-SUCCESS OF THREE COLTS BRED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6, 1875. Paris had a holiday to-day, the occasion being the twelfth annual race for the Grand Prize of Paris-a dash of a mile and seven furlongs, open to all three-year old colts and fillies of every nationality. The attendance was very large, and, as a French-bred colt other French-bred colts, the cuthusiasm was wonderful. especially as none of the English horses, Claremo Camballo, or Seymour, were anywhere near at the finish. The race was won very easily by Salvator, the winner of the French Derby, un two weeks ago to day, against which 5 to 1 was laid. Nougat, the second to Salvator

conditions and starters in the race:

The Grand Prize of Paris, 100,000 francs (£4,000), in specie, half by the City of Paris, and half by the five great railway companies, for entire coits and fillies fosted in 1872, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of L000 francs (£40) each; 600 francs (£21), and 500 francs (£20) only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs (£1) it declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs (£1) it declared by midnight on the second horse to receive 10,000 francs (£400), and the third 5,000 francs (£400) out of the stakes; coits to carry 55 kilos (about 121 pounds); fillies 53½ kilos (about 121 pounds); fillies 53½ kilos (about 121 pounds); dishe of about one mile and seven furiongs; closed with 223 subscribers.

M. A. Lupin's ch. c. Salvator, by Boliar, dam Sanvagine, 121 pounds.

M. Le Comte F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nongat, by Consul, dam Nebuleuse, 121 pounds.

M. Davis's b. c. Perplexe, by Vermont, dam Peripette, 121 pounds.

M. Henry's b. c. Rabagas H., by Ray Blas, dam Clandine, 121 pounds.

Capt Machell's b. c. Claremont, by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra, 121 pounds.

M. Yvyer's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Lattie conditions and starters in the race :

for the Derby, started the favorite at 7 to 2. He finished

as he did for the Derby (second), with Perplexe, against

Capt. Machell's b. c. Carrenont, cy Phan Colmbra, 121 pounds. Mr. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Camboscan, dam Lattle Lady, 121 pounds Mr. Joseph Dawson's b. c. Seymour, by Lord Clifden, dam Fabiola, 121 pounds. M. Lupin's b. f. Almanza, by Dollar, dam Bravade, 118

M. A. Lupin's ch. f. Pensacola, by Dollar, dam Pergola, 118 pounds.
M. A. Lupin's br. c. St. Cyr, by Dollar, dam Finlande, 121 pounds.
M. H. Jenning's b. c. La Veinard, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Valoriane, 121 pounds.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 5 .- The first sod of the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway at Red River Crossing was turned on Thursday. GALVESTON, Texas, June 5 .- According to reports from Mexico, efforts are being made to establish

line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Galveston making the voyage in 60 hours. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 5,-The steamer

International of the Kittson line last night, nine miles above here, came in collision with the Manitoba of the Merchants' Line. The latter was struck amidships and sank instantly in 20 feet of water. The signals were misunderstood. Two passengers were injured in being cut out of their staterooms. No lives were lost.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL CON-TEST.

JUDGE HOAR REPORTED AS SUSTAINING THE DEMO-CRATS-THE CASE TO BE ARGUED TO-DAY.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6 .- It is reported that a written opinion on the Senatorial questions in dispute has been received here from Judge E. R. Hoar of Massacrats and is in conflict with the action of the seceding Senators. No definite particulars can be learned in regard to it. Chief-Justice Cushing has designated Monday at 4 tion. He proposes to limit the time for an oral hearing to two hours to be divided consily by both sides. The Court will receive briefs any time before a decision is

(For Letter on New-Hampshire Politics, see Second Page.)

EFFORTS TO PUT AN END TO THE TROUBLES ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 5 .- According to Steele is on a four of observation through the western counties, making a thorough examination of past troules, with a view of reporting to the State authorities

tary duty between the Gaudaloupe and the Rio Grande in the southern counties.

A special dispatch to The Neges from Brownsville save. "Gen. Fuero, recently at Monterey, is on his way to this frontier, of which he is to have command. His forces include two regiments of cavalry, with orders to check

Gen. Cortina positively refuses to obey the order directing him to report in person at the City of Mexico. He ing him to report in person at the City of Mexico. He says he resigned and is now a citizen. His friends are circulating a petition to the Government to let Cortina remain in authority on the Rio Grande.

The appearance of the Texas State troops on the Rio Grande produced great excitement among the people on the Mexican side. Residents of ranches above Matamoras have organized to resist invasion, and have placed sentinels at the crossing of the river and roads. The cattle drovers are much alarmed. Some prominent citizens have gone to Metamoras for security and protection.

CONVENTION OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS ASSO-

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 6.-The New-York Press Association holds its annual meeting in this city, beginning on Wednesday of this week. Some two huntion of fifty or more from the Alabama Press Association The programme of the meeting includes a visit to several objects of interest in this vicinity. The annual address is to be delivered by Mr. S. C. Cleveland of The Penn Van

# UNPROVOKED ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

John Watson of Sixty-fifth-st. and Thirdmorning, was attacked by George Evans, who ran up behind him and stabbed him in the back with a pocketknife. The assault was without any apparent provocation. A dangerous wound was inflicted. Watson was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Evans was arrested. Evans is well known by the police. Sergt. Young of the Evans is well known by the police. Sergt. Young of the Fifteenth Precinct Police arrested him on May 13, 1873, on a charge of burglary. At that time he gave the name of John McDonnell, and was generally known as "Kid McDonnell." On this charge he was sentenced to wyears in State Prison, and was discharged only a short time ago. In the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Evans was committed to await the result of Watson's intuite.